

PIGOT.

1659. 4

AN

Almanack for the year of our
LORD GOD, 1659.

Being the third after the Bissextile or Leap
year: And since the Creation, 5690.

Containing many profitable practises and usefull
Tables; As of six in the hundred, of Retailing by the hun-
dred; measuring of timber, stone, board, glasse, &c. by the
Foot, also measuring of Cloth, Waincot, paving and pain-
ting by the yard. The making and use of a singular new
devised Ruler, and an excellent yard for the same pur-
pose. As also the making and use of a very perfect Water-
Level of small charge, newly invented by this Author; With
many other things usefull, pleasant and profitable.

Calculated for the Meridian and Latitude of
Clebury Mortimer, a Market Town in Shropshire. By
Francis Pigot, Mathematician, inhabitant of
the said Parish.

*O celum immensum, O pulcherrima regia divum,
Quam pura es: quam perspicua & mirabilis, & quot
vidique sideribus variis ornata reuides,
Regia cunctarum plenissima deliciarum, &c.*

Printed for the Stationers, 1659

The Dominion of the Moon in Mans body, passing under the 12 Zodaicall constellations.

VARIETIE OF MANS BODY.

♉ Taurus,
Neck and
shoulders.
♊ Cancer,
Brest, Stomach,
and ribs.
♋ Virgo,
Bosoms and
Belly.
♌ Scorpio,
Secret members.
♍ Capricorn,
The Thighs.



♎ Gemini,
Breast and
shoulders.
♏ Leo,
Heart and
back.
♐ Libra,
Reins and
knees.
♑ Sagittarius,
The Thighs.
♒ Aquarius,
The Legs.

♓ Pisces, The feet.

The contents of this ensuing Kalender.

E Very page contains 6 Columns. 1. The daies of the month in the. 2. Seven Letters of the Alphabet, standing for seven daies of the week, whereof this year being the Dominical Letter. In the 3 Some ancient Festivals expressed for Negotiation and Traffick. In the 4. The Moons place. In the 5. hour. & minute of the Suns rising. The 6. the hour and minute of Sun setting at Clebury and thereabouts, which be doubled maketh the length of the day.

Common Notes and movable Feasts.

The Golden Number.	7	Easter day.	Apr
The Dominical Letter.	13	Ascension day.	May
The Circle of the Sun.	16	Whitsunday.	May
The Epact.	17	Advent Sunday.	Nov
The Roman Indiction	12	Sundaies after Trin.	

Of the priming of the Moon for abortion.

THE Moon is said to be Primed when she is three daies and 18 hours. And it is to be observed, that anciently have delivered for a truth, such young Carrel as are weaned between the time of the change, and end of the Prime, viz untill the Moon be primed as aforesaid, will be subject to turning and giddinesse in the head.

January hath xxxi. dayes.

Last quarter 6 day, about 4 in the morn.

New Moon 12 day neer 9 at night.

First quarter 20 day, 30. mi. past 5 in the mor.

Ful Moon 28 day, 32 mi. past 8 in the mor.

Sun ris. & set.

at Cleobury.

A Ta. o' the
Mov. Feasts
for 18 years.

					Anno	Do.	G.	Ep	Quinqu.
1	a	New Year	8	5	355	16	b	7	17
2	b	Sun. af. Chri.	8	4	356	16	b	7	17
3	c	Enoch.	8	3	357	60	a. g	4	28
4	d		8	1	359	61	f	9	9
5	e	Edw. Depo.	8	0	4 0	62	e	0	20
6	f	Trif. day.	7	59	4 1	63	d	11	1
7	g	Felix & Jan.	7	57	4 3	64	c. b	12	2
8	a	Lucian.	7	56	4 4	65	a	13	3
9	b	1 sun. aft. Epi.	7	54	4 6	66	g	14	4
10	c		7	53	4 7	67	f	15	5
11	d	Higinus.	7	52	4 8	68	e. d	16	6
12	e		7	50	4 0	69	e	17	7
13	f	Hillary.	7	49	4 11	70	b	8	18
14	g	Felix & Just.	7	47	4 13	71	a	1	2
15	a	Marice.	7	46	4 14	72	g	f	1
16	b	2 sun. aft Epi.	7	44	4 16	73	e	2	3
17	c	Acornus.	7	42	4 18	74	d	3	4
18	d	Prisca.	7	41	4 19	75	c	4	5
19	e	Fabian	7	39	4 21	76	b. a	5	6
20	f	Sebastian.	7	37	4 23	77	g	6	7
21	g	Agnes.	7	35	4 25	78	f	7	8
22	a	Vincent.	7	34	4 26	79	e	8	9
23	b	3 sun. aft. Epi.	7	32	4 28	80	d	9	10
24	c	Thomas.	7	30	4 30	81	b	10	11
25	d	Conver. Paul	7	28	4 32	82	a	1	12
26	e	Poltcarp.	7	26	4 34	83	g	12	13
27	f		7	25	4 35	84	f. c	13	14
28	g	Valerius.	7	23	4 37	85	d	14	15
29	a		7	21	4 39	86	c	15	16
30	b	4 sun. aft. Epi.	7	19	4 41	AD.	C.	L.	N.
31	c		7	17	4 43	AD.	C.	D.	G.

February hath xxviii. dayes.

Last quarter 4 day, about 1 after noon
 New Moon 11 day near 9 in the morn.
 First quarter 19 day, about 3 in the mor.
 Full Moon 26 day, at 11 at night,

The residue
 of the second
 Table.

Sunrise &
 at Clebury.

		da.	b.	e.	s.	14.	7	15	4	45	Anno	Mo	Ap	Ma	J.	
1	d						7	15	4	45	1659		3	29		25
2	e	Purification.					7	13	4	47	60		22		17	23
3	f	Gilbert.					7	11	4	49	61		14		9	24
4	g						7	9	4	51	62	30		25		26
5	a	Agath.					7	7	4	53	63		19		14	23
6	b	Saxigef.					7	5	4	55	64		10			24
7	c						7	4	4	54	65	26		21	5	27
8	d						7	2	4	58	66		15		10	24
9	e	Apelonta.					7	0	5		67		7		2	25
10	f	Scolastic.					6	58	5	2	68	22				27
11	g						6	56	5	4	69		11		17	24
12	a	Term ends					6	54	5	6	70		3	29	6	25
13	b	Quinquages.					6	52	5	8	71		23		18	23
14	c						6	49	5	11	72		7		2	25
15	d						6	47	5	13	73	30		25		26
16	e	Ashwednesday					6	45	5	15	74		19		14	23
17	f						6	43	5	17	75		4	30		25
18	g	Concor. bir.					6	41	5	19	76	26		21		27
19	a						6	39	5	21	77		15		10	14
20	b	1 sun. in Lent.					6	37	5	23	78	31		26		16
21	c						6	35	5	25	79		20		15	23
22	d	Cathe. Prt.					6	33	5	27	80		11		6	14
23	e						6	31	5	29	81		3	29		25
24	f	S Mathias					6	29	5	31	82		16		11	24
25	g						6	27	5	33	83		8		3	25
26	a	Feftar. mar.					6	25	5	35	84	30		2		16
27	b	2 sun. in Lent.					6	23	5	37	85		19		4	23
							6	20	5	4	86		4	30		25

di.

etua.

Sun. ril.

Sun. ril.

A.D.

Easter d.v.

Trinity Sun.

Trin.

March hath xxvi. dayes.

Left quarter 25 min. after 8 on the 5 day.

New Moon 12 day, at 10 in the night.

First quarter 20 day, about 11 at night.

Full Moon 28 day neer 10 in the morning.

1	D	David.	Reines	6	18	5	42	The Nobil. of Eng
2	e	Cadwal B.	Secret	6	16	5	44	land as they were
3	f	Maurice.	Memb.	6	14	5	46	in the year, 1638.
4	g	Isidan	Thighes	6	12	5	48	
5	a	Eusebius	Thighs	6	10	5	50	Dukes
6	3	un. in Lent.	Knees	6	8	5	52	Richmond.
7	c	Perpetua.	Knees	6	6	5	54	} Buckingham.
8	D		Legs	5	4	5	56	
9	e		Legs	5	2	5	58	
10	f	Agapite.	Legs	6	1	5	00	1 Marquess.
11	g		Feet	5	58	6	2	
12	a	Gregory.	Feet	5	56	6	4	Winchester.
13	3	4 sun. in Lent.	Head	5	54	6	6	
14	c		Head	5	52	6	8	Earls.
15	D		Neck	5	50	6	10	
16	e		Neck	5	48	6	12	1 Arundel and
17	f	Patrick.	Neck	5	46	6	14	Surry.
18	g		Armes	5	44	6	16	2. Oxford.
19	a	Joseph.	Shoulder	5	42	6	18	3. Northumberland
20	3	5 un. in Lent.	Breast.	5	39	6	21	4. Shrewsbury.
21	c	Benedictus.	Stom.	5	37	6	23	5. Kent.
22	D		Ribs	5	35	6	25	6. Derby.
23	e	Policarp.	Heart	5	33	6	27	7. Worcester.
24	f		Back	5	31	6	29	8. Rutland.
25	g	Annun. Mary	Bowels	5	29	6	31	9. Cumberland.
26	a		Belly	5	27	6	33	10. Suffolk.
27	3	Palm Sunday	Reins	5	24	6	36	11. Huntington.
28	c		Loyne	5	22	6	38	12. Bath.
29	D	Gustach:	Secret	5	20	6	40	13. Southampton.
30	e		Memb.	5	18	6	42	14. Bedford.
31	f	Adelm.	Thighs	5	16	6	44	15. Pembroke.

April hath xxx. daies.

Last quarter 4 day, 20 min. after 3 in the morn.

New Moon 11 day, about noon.

First quarter the 19 day, near 5 afternoon.

Full Moon 26 day, 30 min. after 7 at night.

1	A	Ched. Bith.	Thighs	5	15	6	45	
2	A		Knees	5	13	6	47	Earls,
3	B	Easter day.	Knees	5	11	6	49	
4	C	Ambrose.	Knees.	5	9	6	51	16. Hartford,
5	D		Legs	5	7	6	53	7 Essex,
6	E	Sextus.	Legs	5	5	6	55	18 Lin. oln.
7	F	Egesippus.	Feet	5	3	6	57	19. Nottingham.
8	G		Feet	5	1	6	59	20. Suffolk.
9	A	Perpetuus.	Head	4	59	7	1	21. Dorset.
10	B	Low Sunday.	Head	4	57	7	3	22 Salisbury.
11	C		Neck	4	55	7	5	23. Exeter.
12	D	Julius.	Neck	4	53	7	7	24. Somerset.
13	E		Neck	4	51	7	9	25 Bridgewater.
14	F	Elise.	Armes	4	49	7	1	26 Leicester.
15	G		Should.	4	48	7	12	27 Northampton.
16	A	Adoze.	Breast	4	46	7	14	28. Warwick.
17	B	2 aft. Easter.	Breast	4	44	7	16	29. Devonshire.
18	C		Stom.	4	43	7	17	30. Cambridge.
19	D		Heart	4	41	7	19	31 March.
20	E	Termes begins.	Back	4	39	7	21	32 Castile.
21	F	Simon.	Bowels	4	37	7	23	33. Denby.
22	G		Bowels	4	35	7	25	34. Bristol.
23	A	St George.	Belly	4	34	7	26	35 Middlesex.
24	B	3 aft. Easter.	Reines	4	32	7	28	36. Aglesey.
25	C	Mark Evan.	Loyne	4	30	7	30	37 Holland.
26	D		Secret	4	28	7	32	38 Clare.
27	E	Anastatus.	Pen b	4	27	7	33	39. Bullinbrook.
28	F		Thighs	4	25	7	35	40 Westmorland.
29	G		Thighs	4	23	7	37	41. Manchester.
30	A	Erkenwald.	Knees	4	22	7	38	42. Berkshire.

May hath xxxi dayes.

Last quarter 3 day, little before 11 in the forenoon.
 New Moon 11 day, near 33 min. after 3 in the morn.
 First quarter 19 day, about 6 in the morning.
 Full Moon 26 day, near 3 in the morning.

Philip & Jac.	Knees	4 20 7 40	
	Legs	4 18 7 42	Earls.
Inben. Cru	Legs	4 16 7 44	
	feet	4 15 7 45	43. Cleveland.
Gothard.	feet	4 13 7 47	44. Mulgrave.
	Head	4 12 7 49	45. Dauby.
	Head	4 10 7 50	46. Marmoth.
Rogat. Sun.	Head	4 8 7 52	47. Marleborough.
	Neck	4 7 7 53	48. Rivers.
Theodoze.	Neck	4 6 7 54	49. Lindsey.
	Armes	4 4 7 56	50. Newcastle.
Alenston	Armes	4 3 7 57	51. Dover.
Theodoze.	Should.	4 2 7 58	52. Peterborough.
	Breast	4 1 7 59	53. Stanford.
6 afe. East r.	Stom.	4 00 8 00	54. Winchelles.
Terme ends.	Heart	3 59 8 1	55. Kingston.
	Back.	3 58 8 2	56. Carnarvon.
Dunstan.	Heart	3 57 8 3	57. Newport.
	Bowels	3 55 8 5	58. Chesterfield.
	Belly	3 54 8 6	59. Thanet.
Julian.	Reins	3 53 8 7	60. St Albans.
Whit Sunday.	Loyng	3 52 8 8	61. Portland.
	Secret	3 51 8 9	
	Wemb.	3 50 8 10	Viscounts.
	Thighes	3 49 8 11	1. Mountague.
Bede.	Thighes	3 48 8 12	2. Parbeck.
	Knees	3 47 8 13	3. Say and Seale.
	Knees	3 46 8 14	4. Wimbleton.
Tha. Sund.	Legs	3 44 8 14	5. Savage.
	Legs	3 45 8 15	6. Cnway.
	feet	3 44 8 16	7. Banning.

June hath xxv. dayes.

Last quarter 1 day, about 7 at night.

New Moon 8 day, near 7 at night.

First quar. 17 day, little after 5 at night.

Full Moon the 24 day about 10 in the morn.

1	e		Feet	3 44 8 16	
2	f	Marcellin.	Feet	3 44 8 16	8. Cambden.
3	g	John begins.	Head	3 43 8 17	9. Wentworth.
4	a	Petrocius.	Head	3 43 8 17	
5	b	1 sun. aft. Trin	Neck	3 43 8 17	Barons.
6	c		Neck	3 42 8 18	
7	d		Armes	3 42 8 18	1. Aburgavenny.
8	e	Medard.	Armes	3 42 8 18	2. Audley.
9	f	Felstan.	Should.	3 42 8 18	3. Delaware.
10	g		Breast	3 42 8 18	4. Birkley.
11	a		Stom.	3 42 8 18	5. Morley.
12	b	2 sun. aft. Trin	Heart	3 42 8 18	6. Dacres.
13	c		Heart	3 42 8 18	7. Dudley.
14	d	Valerius.	Back.	3 42 8 18	8. Sutton.
15	e		Bowels	3 42 8 18	9. V. ux.
16	f	Dimund.	Belly	3 42 8 17	10. Windsor.
17	g		Reines	3 43 8 17	11. Cromwel.
18	a		Reines	3 43 8 17	12. Euere.
19	b	3 sun. aft. Trin	Loins	3 44 8 16	13. Wharron
20	c		Secrets	3 44 8 16	14. Willoughby.
21	d		Secrets	3 44 8 16	15. Pager.
22	e	John begins.	Thighs	3 45 8 15	16. North.
23	f	Chelbred.	Thighs	3 46 8 14	17. Shandos.
24	g	John Bapt.	Knees.	3 46 8 14	18. Peter.
25	a		Knees	3 47 8 13	19. Gerard.
26	b	4 sun. aft. Trin	Legs	3 48 8 12	20. Spencer.
27	c		Legs	3 49 8 11	21. Stanhope.
28	d		Feet	3 50 8 10	22. Arund or Wa
29	e	St. Peter	Feet	3 51 8 9	der.
30	f		Head	3 51 8 9	23. Tenham.

July hath xxxi. dayes,

Last quar. 1 day, at 6, 27 min. in the morn.
 New Moon 9 day, about 10 in the forenoon.
 First quarter 17 day, about 2 in the morning.
 Full Moon 23 day, about 5 afternoon.
 Last quar. 30 day, 30 min. after 8 at night.

1	B	Thobald.	Head	3 52	8	
2	A	Wille. Mar.	Neck	3 53	8	7 Barons.
3	B	5 sun. aft. Trin	Neck	3 54	8	6
4	C		Throat	3 55	8	5 24. Brook.
5	D	Inselmus.	Arms	3 57	8	3 25. Mountague.
6	E		Shold.	3 58	8	2 26. Gray.
7	F	Elderberg.	Breast	3 59	8	1 27. Dein'court.
8	G		Breast	3 08	0	0 28. Roberts.
9	A	Cyrillus.	Stom	4 17	59	29. Craven.
10	B	6 sun. aft. Trin	Heart	4 27	58	30. Faulkenbridge
11	C		Back	4 37	57	31. Lovelace.
12	D		Bowels	4 47	56	32. Panler.
13	E	Margaret.	Bowels	4 67	54	33. Harvey.
14	F	Bonavent.	Belly	4 77	53	34. Brudenel.
15	G		Belnes	4 97	51	35. Maynard.
16	A	Osmond.	Lopns	4 107	50	36. Coventry.
17	B	7 sun. aft. Trin	Secret	4 127	48	37. Howard.
18	C	Rollina.	Wemb	4 147	46	38. Goring.
19	D		Chigtes	4 157	45	39. Mohun.
20	E		Chigtes	4 177	43	40. Savil
21	F		Knees	4 197	41	41. Danlinore.
22	G	Mary Mag.	Knees	4 217	39	42. Powis.
23	A		Legs	4 237	37	43. He-batr.
24	B	8 sun. aft. Trin	Legs	4 247	36	44. Cottingham.
25	C	James	Feet	4 257	35	
26	D		Feet	4 277	33	The west Saxon
27	E	M. rtha.	Head	4 287	32	A'wed divided
28	F		Head	4 307	30	England into thires,
29	G		Neck	4 327	28	and Henry the
30	A	Eden Ma	Neck	4 347	26	eighth did the
31	B	9 sun. aft. Trin	Neck	4 367	24	

August hath xxxi dayes.

New Moon 7 day, about midnight.

First quarter 15 day, near 9 in the morning.

Full Moon 22 day at 2 in the morning.

Last quar. 30 day, at 2 afternoon.

1	C	Lammas.	Arms	4 38	7 22	Came with Wales.
2	D		Should.	4 4	7 20	
3	E		Breast	4 4	7 18	The names of the
4	F	Justine.	Stom	4 4	7 17	Said shires, and
5	G	Gower Con.	Wibs	4 45	7 15	their distances from
6	A		Heart	4 47	7 13	London to the heart
7	B	10. aft. Trin.	Back	4 4	7 11	or middle of every
8	C		Bowels	4 31	7 9	of the same shires.
9	D		Bowels	4 53	7 7	
10	E	Lawrence.	Belly	4 5	7 6	Shiers. miles.
11	F		Reines	4 55	7 5	1. Barkshire. 040
12	G	Clare vir.	Lopns	4 57	7 3	2. Bedfordshire. 040
13	A		Secret	4 59	7 1	3. Buckingham. 035
14	B	11 sun. aft. Tri	Wemb	5 1	6 59	4. Cambridge. 050
15	C	Alum. Mar.	Thighes	5 3	6 57	5. Ceshire. 135
16	D		Thighes	5 5	6 55	6. Cornwall. 200
17	E		Knees	5 7	6 53	7. Cumberland. 205
18	F	Helena.	Knees	5 10	6 50	8. Darbyshire. 105
19	G	Andotic.	Legs	5 11	6 49	9. Devonshire. 155
20	A		Legs	5 13	6 47	10. Dorsetshire. 095
21	B	12 sun. aft. Tri.	Legs	5 15	6 45	11. Durham. 180
22	C		Feet	5 17	6 43	12. Essex. 025
23	D	Jacobs.	Feet	5 19	6 41	13. Gloucestersh. 80
24	E	Barth. Ipo.	Head	5 21	6 39	14. Hampshire. 051
25	F		Head	5 23	6 37	15. Hartfordsh. 025
26	G	Sepherine.	Neck	5 25	6 35	16. Herefordsh. 100
27	A		Neck	5 27	6 33	17. Huntingdon. 090
28	B	Dog da. end.	Arms	5 29	6 31	18. Kent. 020
29	C		Arms	5 31	6 29	19. Lancashire. 153
30	D		Should.	5 34	6 26	20. Leicestersh. 070
31	E		Breast.	5 36	6 24	21. Lincolnsh. 090

September hath xxx dayes.

New Moon 6 day, 40 min. past one afternoon.
 First quarter 13 day, 30 min. past 3 afternoon.
 Full Moon 20 day at high noon.
 Last quarter: 28 day, about 9 in the morning.

1	Giles Abb.	Breast	5 38	6 22	22. Middlesex.	008
2		Heart	5 40	6 2	23. Notting.	095
3	Heraphia.	Heart	5 42	6 18	4. Northamp.	052
4	14 sun. afr. Tri.	Back	5 44	6 16	5. Northum.	210
5		Bowels	5 46	6 14	6. Norfolk.	072
6		Belly	5 48	6 12	7. Oxfordsh.	045
7	Nat. Qu. Eliz.	Reines	5 50	6 10	8. Rutlandsh.	070
8	Nativ. Mary.	Loyne	5 52	6 8	9. Shropshire.	120
9		Secret	5 54	6 6	10. Somerset.	102
10	Silbing.	Stemb.	5 56	6 4	31. Staffordsh.	110
11	15 sun. afr. Tri.	Thighes	5 58	6 2	2. Suffolke.	045
12		Thighs	6 0	6 0	33. Suffex.	025
13		Thighs	6 2	5 58	34. Surrey.	002
14	Exal. Cruc.	Knees	6 3	5 57	35. Warwicksh.	075
15		Knees	6 5	5 55	6. Westmor.	185
16	Lambert.	Legs	6 7	5 53	37. Wiltshire.	072
17		Legs	6 9	5 51	38. Worcester sh	092
18	16 sun. afr. Tri.	Fest	6 11	5 49	39. York shire.	145
19		Feet	6 13	5 47	40. Anglesea.	185
20	fausta.	Head	6 15	5 45	41. Brecknock.	130
21	Matthew Apo.	Head	6 17	5 43	42. Cardigan.	135
22		Neck	6 19	5 41	3. Cardnarth.	154
23	Annus	Neck	6 21	5 39	44. Carnarvon.	175
24		Neck	6 23	5 37	45. Denbys h.	160
25	17 sun. afr. Tri	Armes	6 25	5 35	46. Flintshire.	150
26	Cyprian.	Armonid.	6 27	5 33	47. Glamorg.	130
27		Breast	6 29	5 31	48. Mongomer.	135
28		Stom.	6 31	5 29	49. Monmouth.	100
29	Michael Arch.	Ribs	6 34	5 26	50. Merioner.	160
30		Heart	6 35	5 25	1. Pembroke.	180

October hath xxxi. dayes.

New Moon 6 day 30 min. past 2 in the morn.

First quarter 12 day, about 10 at night.

Full Moon 20 day, 40 min. past 2 in the morn.

Last quarter 28 day, about 5 in the morn.

1	a	Remigius.	Back	6	37	5	23	53. Radnor.
2	15	18 sun. at. Tri.	Bowels	6	39	5	21	
3	c		Belly	5	41	5	19	Baronets were first
4	d	fracts.	Reines	6	43	5	17	created by King
5	e		Reins	6	45	5	15	James, and count
6	f	fides.	Lopns	6	47	5	13	ained by Charles
7	g		Secret	6	49	5	11	they are heredita
8	a	Delagius.	Membr.	6	51	5	9	ry dignities.
9	12	19 sun. at. Tri.	Thighes	6	54	5	6	
10	c		Thighs	5	56	5	4	Knight of the Garter,
11	d	Burchard.	Breast	6	58	5	2	ter, instituted by
12	e		Breast	6	59	5	1	King Edward the
13	f	Edwa. Cran.	Legs	7	2	4	58	third, and are ab
14	g		Legs	7	4	4	56	in number. The
15	a	Wolfran.	Foot	7	6	4	54	Ensign is a Blaw
16	18	20 sun. at. Tri.	Foot	7	8	4	52	Garter, buckled on
17	c		Head	7	10	4	50	the left leg, on wh
18	d	St Luke.	Head	7	12	4	48	these words are
19	e	Austre. Min.	Head	7	14	4	46	embroidered, How
20	f		Neck	7	16	4	44	soit qui mal y passe
21	g	Ursula.	Neck	7	18	4	42	about their necks
22	a		Armes	7	19	4	41	they wear a blew
23	19	21 sun. at. Tri.	Should.	7	21	4	39	ribband, or the e
24	c	Leanne begins	Breast	7	23	4	37	of which hangeth
25	d		Stom.	7	25	4	35	the picture St Ge
26	e		Ribs	7	27	4	33	on whose day they
27	f	Cran. John.	Heart	7	29	4	31	are installed.
28	g	Simon & Jude	Back	7	31	4	29	Knights of the Bar
29	a		Bowels	7	32	4	28	brought into Eng
30	17	22 sun. at. Tri.	Bowels	7	34	4	26	by Hen. 4. 1399. the
31	c		Belly	7	36	4	24	are created only a

November hath xxx dayes.

New Moon 4 day, about 2 afternoon.

First quarter 11 day, near 6 in the morning.

Full Moon 18 day, about 8 in the forenoon.

Last quarter 26 day, about midnight.

13	All Saints	Beins	7	37	4	23	he coronation of
e	All Souls.	Loyus	7	39	4	21	K. and Q. and the
e		Secret	7	41	4	19	installation of the
King	Amantius.	Wemb	7	43	4	17	P. of Wales, & wear
cont	David. Cross	Thighes	7	44	4	16	about their necks
arles	13. sun. at Tri.	Thighes	7	46	4	14	carnation ribband.
edina		Knees	7	48	4	12	The union of the
		Knees	7	49	4	11	Scottish Families
		Legs	7	51	4	9	Great contention
Gar	Theodosius.	Legs	7	52	4	8	for the Kingdom of
d by	Martinus.	Feet	7	53	4	7	Scotland, betwixt
d the		Feet	7	54	4	6	the Baliots and the
re 26	14 sun. at Tri.	Feet	7	56	4	4	Bruses, for 84 years
The		Head	7	57	4	3	but afterward uni-
Blew		Head	7	59	4	1	ted in the person of
ed on		Neck	8	0	4	0	Robert Stuart, who
n wh		Neck	8	2	3	58	married the eldest
are	Geleasus.	Armes	8	3	3	57	Sister of David
Hon		Armes	8	4	3	56	B use, and the heir
drafe	15 sun. at Tri.	Shoul	8	6	3	54	of that family, he
necks		Breast	8	7	3	53	himselfe being heir
blew	Cecilia.	Stom.	8	8	3	52	unto the Baliots,
e e	Clemens.	Heart	8	9	3	51	1371.
ngth		Heart	8	10	3	50	The like in Eng.
Gr	Katherine.	Back.	8	11	3	49	betwixt York and
day		Bowels	8	12	3	48	Lancaster, whereio
	16 sun. in Adv.	Welly	8	13	3	47	were fought seven-
Bat	Permenans.	Beins	8	14	3	46	teen pitched fields,
Eng		Beins	8	14	3	46	in which there pe-
day	Andrew	Secrets	8	15	3	45	rished 8. Kings and
ly							Princes.

December hath xxxi dayes.

New Moon 4 day, 40 min. past 1 in the morn.

First quar. 10 day, about 5 afternoon.

Full Moon the 18 day about noon, or little after.

Last quarter 26 day, at 5 in the afternoon.

1	f	Loy. Bishop.	Secret	8 15	3 45	forty Dukes, Mar
2	g	Candidus.	Wemb	8 16	3 44	questes and Earls
3	a		Thighes	8 16	3 44	200000 of the com
4	b	2 sun. aft Adv.	Thighes	8 17	3 43	mon people, beides
5	c		Knees.	8 18	3 43	Bar. & Genr. Bur
6	d	Nicholaus.	Knees	8 18	3 42	was composed by
7	e		Legs	8 18	3 42	7. heir of the bo
8	f	Concep W.	Legs	8 18	3 42	of Lanc. who mar
9	g	Joachimus.	Feet	8 18	3 42	ed Eliz, daughter
10	a		Feet	8 18	3 42	heir unto K. Edm
11	b	3 sun. aft. Adv.	Head	8 18	3 42	the 4th of the hou
12	c		Head	8 18	3 42	of York, An. 1485
13	d	Lucia.	Neck	8 18	3 42	
14	e		Neck	8 18	3 42	Of the union be
15	f		Neck	8 18	3 4	tween England and
16	g	O sapientia.	Armes	8 17	3 43	Scotland, in the
17	a		Should.	8 17	3 43	person of K. Jam
18	b	4 sun. aft. Adv.	Breast	8 17	3 43	the sixt. King
19	c		Breast	8 16	3 44	Scotland, who
20	d		Ribs	8 16	3 44	heir unto Marger
21	e	S. Thomas.	Heart	8 15	3 45	eldest daughter
22	f		Back.	8 15	3 45	to Henry the
23	g	Widoz vir.	Bowels	8 14	3 46	venth, was adm
24	a		Bowels	8 13	3 47	red to the Eng
25	b		Belly	8 13	3 47	Throne, after
26	c		Reines	8 12	3 48	death of Queen
27	d		Reines	8 11	3 49	Elizabeth, An. 160
28	e		Secret	8 10	3 50	and made of
29	f		Wemb	8 9	3 51	Kingdomes bur
30	g		Thighs	8 8	3 52	Monarchy.
31	a	Silvester.	Thighs	8 7	3 53	-

Of the division of the whole earth.

The Earth is divided into four principall parts, viz.
Europa Asia Africa, and America.

America.	Asia into China.	America hath two
Italy.	Persia, part of Mo-	parts, Mexicana &
France.	covia and Tartaria	Parvana.
Spain.		
Denmark.	Africa is bounded	The names of the
Neway.	with the midland	Seas.
Swedeland.	Sea, and the red	1. Ocean Sea.
Moscovia.	Sea, and hath six	2. Mediterraneum.
Polonia.	Provinces.	3. Mare Majore.
Hungaria.	Egypt.	4. Caspium mare.
Clivonia	Babaria.	5. East Indian Sea
and Grecia, and	Æthiopia.	6. Red Sea.
hath 8 Ilands.	Nubia.	7. Persian Sea.
	Abissinies:	8. South Sea.
	Atonomotopa.	9. Narrow Sea.

A Table shewing the Moons comming to South every day of
her age, according to her mean motion, and to know the
hour of the night by the moon on any Sun diall.

Age	at South
1	16 12 48
2	17 1 36
3	18 2 24
4	19 3 12
5	20 4 0
6	21 4 48
7	22 5 30
8	23 6 24
9	24 7 12
10	25 8 0
11	26 8 48
12	27 9 36
13	28 10 24
14	29 11 12
15	30 12 0

For the hour of the Night.

The Moon shining upon any Sun diall,
mark her shadow, and if it be past the hour of
12. add thereunto the Moons southing, got-
ten by this Table, and the Sun is the hour of
the night; but what hours and minutes it
wants of 12. substract from the Moons south-
ing, and the remainder is the hour of the
night. You must substract so many minutes
as there be halfe hours past 12. and add so
many minutes as be halfe hours, as the sha-
dow wants of 12.

OF

Of the Epact, and how to find the Moons age.

AS the annuall circuit of the Moon, every year commeth too short of the Sun by eleven daies, so by adding these elevens yearly one to another, and casting away thirty, the remainder is called the Epact, which taketh its beginning yearly the first day of March.

To know the age of the Moon by the said Epact.

ADd unto the said Epact the number of months, from the beginning of March, together with the month wherein you seek, and also the number of daies past, of that same month wherein you seek, and the sum of this addition will yield you the just age of the Moon. As for Example. I would know the age of the Moon the seventeenth day of January, 1659. The Epact is six, the number of months 11. the daies of the month wherein you seek, 17. which added, make 34. whereof 30. subtracted, there remaineth 4. the just age of the Moon that very day.

Eclipses, 1659.

THERE will be four Eclipses this year, two of the Sun and two of the Moon. whereof three of them will be seen in our Horizon, if the aire be clear.

The first of the Moon the 26 of Aprill, not long before Sun set, beginning after six, and ending after nine of the clock.

The second visible Eclipse of the Moon, the 20. of October, beginning about two in the afternoon, and ending after four.

The third visible Eclipse of the Sun, will be great, hapning the fourth day of November, about two of the clock in the afternoon, ending about four in the afternoon the same day.

Though Sun and Moon do often hide their face,

Yet shine on our dark souls, Lord, with thy grace.

A Prognostication.

AN APPENDIX:

Or, the latter Part of this *Almanack*,
for this present year, 1659.

Courteous Reader,

HAVING written many Books of this sort heretofore;
and also having been earnestly perswaded yearly
by persons of worth and quality, as also common
Artificers; for their assistance in proceeding to
their attaining of the Noble Sciences of Astro-
nomy, and Geometry, to deliver some Expressions, and
brief Exp-itions of some Astronomical and Geometrical
terms necessary for the furtherance of their intent and
purpose. Which request, now at length, I am willing to
perform, instead of things of less value in my former
Books expressed; remembering that noble saying of an
Ancient Author, *Non nobis nati sumus, sed partim patriæ,*
etc.

Cosmography is the description of the whole World, viz.
Heaven and Earth, and all that is therein contained; and
comprehendeth four special kindes of Knowledge, viz.
Astronomy, Astrology, Geography, and Chorography.
Astronomy ends, to the consideration of the motions and
magnitudes of the Heavens and Stars, as well fixed as
movable. Astrology is a Science, which by considering
the motions, aspects, and influences of the Stars, doth
foresee and prognosticate things to come. Geography is
the knowledge to describe the whole Earth, and all places
therein contained. Chorography is the description of
some particular place, as a Region, an Isle, a City, a Town,
or the like. So much very briefly of the greater part.

Now of some particulars of the lesser sort; As a Point,
in Latine *Punctus*, is taken to be indivisible, without
length, breadth, or depth, as this spot - a little, is a length
without breadth or deepness; as this — a surface or
superficies hath onely length and breadth without deep-
ness.

ness. A Plane is a flat, having an absolute like scituation and constitution. An Angle is the concurrence of two Lines, or more. A right Angle is the meeting of two Lines, making a true Square corner. A sharp Angle or an acute Angle, is lesser then a right, or a square Angle. A blunt Angle is greater then the right or square Angle, and is also called obtuse. A Triangle, is a figure of three corners, or angles. A Circle is a round figure made by turning your Compass about from the place where you began, until it come to the same place again : It is compared unto the *Idea*, or shape of Gods minde, which hath neither beginning nor ending ; The Center or middle Point whereof, is every where equally distant from the same Circle. The circumference of a Circle, is the very our most edge thereof, being always equidistant from the fixed Center point, as aforesaid. Any part of which circumference, is called an Arch ; the quantity whereof is known by the number of degrees it containeth. The Diameter is the longest streight Line that can be drawn within a circle, and passeth through the said center, from side to side. The Semidiameter of a circle, is half the Diameter of the same circle. So much for the definition of some Geometrical terms. Now some few Astronomical, and so to the use and practise of the same.

That the great and vast frame and fabrick of the World is round, may be proved by three Reasons. 1. By the comparison it hath with the cheif *Idea*, or shape of Gods minde, as aforesaid. 2. By aptness of moving, as well as of containing ; for round things move aptest, and contain most. 3. Necessity proveth it to be round ; for if it had Angles, Nooks, and Corners, it could not be so apt to turn about, and in turning about, it would leave void and empty places, which nature denieth and abhorreth ; for no place in nature can be without a body, nor a body without a place. This great round frame is turned upon two firm and immovable Hooks, or as it were Hinges, called in Latine *Cardines mundi*, and in Greek *Poli*, derived of *Polo*, to turn. For as the door turneth upon the hooks, or rather the wheel

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Wheel upon the Axle-tree ; so the World turneth upon these two Poles, whereof the one is fixed in the North, and the other in the South. The North Pole is called *Polus arcticus*, and the South Pole called *Polus antarcticus*, through which Poles, from the one to the other, passeth a right imaginative Line, called the Axle-tree of the World, about which it turneth continually, as aforesaid.

Furthermore, it is to be understood, that this huge Fabrick or Frame, called the World, containeth Eleven Spheres or Heavens, called the Celestial Part ; which are the ascending, first, the *Moons* sphere ; secondly, the sphere of *Mercury* ; thirdly, the sphere of *Venus* ; the fourth, the sphere of the *Sun* ; the fifth, the sphere of *Mars* ; the sixth, the sphere of *Jupiter* ; the seventh, the sphere of *Saturn* ; the eighth, the sphere of the fixed Stars, commonly called the Firmament ; the ninth, called the Second Movable or the Chrystalline Heaven ; the tenth, called the First Movable ; and the eleventh is called the Imperial Heaven, where God and his Angels are said to dwell. The Elemental part containeth the Four Elements, viz. The Element of Fire, which is next under the sphere of the *Moon* ; and next to that downward, is the Element of Air ; and next to that, the Element of Water ; and next to that, the Earth, which is the lowest of all ; on which we live, move, and have our Being, through the mercy and goodness of our good God.

Of the Imperial Heaven.

This heaven (as ancient Divines affirm) is emmoveable, and being created the first day by God, was by him immediately replenished with his ministers, the holy Angels, and is most fine and pure in substance, most round of shape, most great in quantity, most clear in quality, and most high and eminent in place.

Of the tenth Heaven, called in Latine *Primum mobile*, or the first moveable.

This is also of a most pure, clear & transparent substance

stance, without Stars, and it continually moveth with an equall motion, from East to West: making its Revolution, in 24 hours: being otherwise called the Diurnall, or daily moving.

Of the Ninth heaven.

This heaven is also of a cleare substance, and without Stars, having two movings, the one from East to West, upon the poles of the World, the other from West to East, upon his own poles, turning so slowly about, by the latter motion: that it maketh but one degree in 100 years, and finisheth his full Revolution in 36000 years.

Of the Eighth heaven.

This heaven is otherwise called the firmament, and is most beautifully adozned with all the Stars which are called fixed, because they are fastned in this spheare, or heaven, like visible knots in a knotted board, having no moving of themselves, but are moved according to the moving of this spheare or heaven, wherein they are fixed. If you demand why all these severall heavens seems to the eye to be but as one entire transparent circle, or one single piece of glasse, that is because they are most cleare, and transparent, like unto fine Window glasse, or Christall, through which the light may easily pierce, though there were never so many coverings or cobers of such or the same cleare substance, covering one another as the scales of an Onion: for these heavens enclose each other: for if you cut an Onion athwart and behold the circles therein, you may see a perfect representation, of the enclosing the said heavens, one within the other.

Of the thickness of these heavens or spheres wherein each of these sozenamed Planets are

A Prognostication.

placed, that of the Moone containeth in thickness.

105222 $\frac{2}{3}$ miles

The sphere of Mercury containeth

253372 $\frac{2}{3}$

Of Venus.

3274494 $\frac{1}{11}$

Of Sol.

343996 $\frac{4}{11}$

Of Mars.

76308800

Of Jupiter.

1899654 $\frac{1}{11}$

Of Saturn.

19604454 $\frac{1}{12}$

And of necessitie, these thicknesses are required : otherwise they could not contain each one his Star, for there is no fixed Star so little but that it is farre greater in compass, then the whole Earth : neither is there any Planet or wandring Star ; but that it is greater then the Earth , except the Moone, Venus and Mercury.

For the Sun is greater then the Earth. 166 times

Saturn is bigger then the Earth.

95 times.

Jupiter is bigger then the Earth.

91 times.

Mars is bigger then the Earth

2 times.

Venus is lesser then the Earth.

39 times.

The Moone is the lowest of the Planets

and is lesser then the Earth 42 times.

48790 miles.

and is distant from the Earth.

Thus have I briefly touched, some such necessary termes, definitions, and appellations, as I was earnestly desired, being as an Introduction, to the desirers purpose And now to the practick part of Geometrical operation.

Such a combination, and affinitie there is between Arithmetick & Geometry, that the whole nature, and property of the one cannot well be conceived and taught without the other, as appeareth by those figurate numbers, that do participate of both

natures. Whereupon, some have called it a Geometrical number. Now a Figure, as Euclid saith, is contained with one or more bounds; as a circle, contained with one line called a periphery, a triangle bounded with 3 lines, a quadrate with 4 lines. Also, in solid bodies as a cube bounded with 6 equal surfaces, and a prism bounded with 6 unequal surfaces; a rational figure is that which being multiplied of two numbers, the product thereof belweth the Area; as for example, suppose a court or quadrangle were to be measured, the one side being 14, the other 12, multiply these sides, the one by the other, viz 14 by 12, the product being 168, is the Area or superficial content thereof in Inches, Feet, Yards, Ells, Paces or Perches according to your intent to denominate. For places according to their divers nature and quality are measured by divers and sundry kinds of measure, as before recited. Now these measures being defined by Act of Parliament, I will acquaint you with the words of the Statute (for your further satisfaction;) It is ordained, saith the Statute that 3 Barley corns dry and round do make an Inch, 12 Inches do make a foot, 3 foot do make a Yard, 5 Yards and an half do make a Perch, 4 Perches in length and 4 in breadth do make an Acre. Edw. I. ye. 33. By the foot we measure Timber, Board and Glasse; a foot therefore of flat measure, is a rectangled Square, 12 Inches long, and 12 Inches broad, viz. a foot of Board is a plane, containing 144 square Inches, for such is the product of 12 by 12. Observe that the breadth is easily had, the length not so easily, unless the breadth be 12 Inches, for then so much in length serveth for a foot square; but if the breadth happen to be more or less than 12, the length required

A Prognostication.

desired is not so easily found; for some Art must then be had for the finding out of the length. Admit the breadth given were 9 Inches, how will you finde the length? why, you must divide 144 by 9 and your quotient will be 16 Inches, the length desired; the like must you do with every other breadth.

But because many that desire this practice of measuring, are not sufficiently experienced in Arithmetick, I have for their sake, and for their aid added this Table.

Bredth in Inches.	Inches in length	Parts of Inches
-------------------------	------------------------	-----------------------

1	144	0
2	72	0
3	48	0
4	36	0
5	28	9
6	24	0
7	20	7
8	18	0
9	16	0
10	14	5
11	13	1
12	12	0
13	11	1
14	10	3
15	9	7
16	9	0
17	8	5
18	8	0
19	7	7
20	7	2
21	6	1
22	6	6
23	6	3
24	6	0

The use of this Table.

Find the breadth of your board or glasse in the Columnne on the left hand, and over against the same in a right line, you have the length of a foot in Inches, and parts of Inches.

Example, against 5 Inches is placed 28 Inches, and 9 parts of one Inch, and so much is the length of a ffoot.

Also 10 Inches, against which standeth 14 Inches, and 5 parts, so much is the length of a ffoot.

Likewise 20 Inches against which is 7 Inches, 2 parts for a ffoot, and so of the rest.

An English Pile
containeth
1560 Pards
5280 Feet
63360 Inches
190080 Barley
Coynes.

An Acre
Poies 160
Pards 4840
Feet 43560
Inc. 6272640

PIGOT, 1659:

Of measuring Timber by the foot.

By the Foot we do measure Timber, but Timber being a solid body of three dimensions, viz. length, breadth and thickness, by a Foot of Timber we understand here a Cube of 12 Inches square; that is, a Foot of Timber doth containe 1728 square Inches. Here commonly two dimensions are given; to wit breadth and thickness; the length is sought; if a square piece of Timber be 12 Inches thick and 12 Inches broad, there is no question but 12 Inches of length must make a Foot. And every 12 Inches of that piece shall make a Foot of Timber. But if the breadth and thickness do vary never so little from these two cases nominated by the Statute, although the breadth be equall to the thickness, because its above or under 12 Inches, here presently ariseth a question, what length is required to make a square Foot of that breadth and thickness. For although many Carpenters have upon their Rules, or upon some peece of parchment or paper measures supposed to be true; yet by calculating the one false, and pricking out the other by an other Rule that is not true, many errors are committed, as some of their own company have confessed. Now because that all men, that have occasion to use this skill of measuring, do not understand how these Tables or Rules be made, I think it not amiss here to set down by the former grounds, as I have done before for board measure, the manner of calculating and making the same: the Rule for calculation therefore, whereby this is performed is thus. If by the product of the breadth and thickness given, you divide the Cube of 12, that is, 1728 Inches, the quotient will shew the length required to make a Foot of Timber. The formes of Timber which are to be measured,

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are commonly called Parallele pipide oblonga: long
squares or Cylinders, round trees unsquared, for the
former I have in some brieve manner handled. And
now concerning the latter, namely the Cylinder or
unsquared peice of Timber; The way commonly
used (though not very true) is to gird the round
pieces of Timber with a string, and so doubling the
string to take the fourth part thereof for the true
square thereof. For example, suppose a Tree be 48
Inches about, by girt Measure. and 12 Inches to
be reckoned for the true square thereof: but this is
very false, as you may see by some little Circle being
call up after the former common way. Suppose
the compass to be 44 Inches, and the diameter of
the same 14 Inches; and this is according to that
Rule, as 7 to 22, so the diameter to the compass.
Therefore multiply the half of the compass being
22, by half the diameter which is 7, the true con-
tent will be 154 Inches. Whereas if you had
taken a quarter of the compass which is 11, for
the square root of the Circle, this multiplyed in
it selfe, would yeild but 121 Inches, which wants
33 Inches of the true content, so that there would
be lost above a fift part thereof, and so of any o-
ther round Timber measured by this erroneous
common rule. I say somewhat above a fifth part
will be given away. All that can be said in de-
ference of this custome is, that although most Trees
grow round, yet they must be hewed square, be-
cause they can be fit Timber, which causeth waste
considerable. But for the ease and benefit of
the unskilfull, I am willing to adde this Table
of Timber measure, which will very much pleasure
the practiser.

PIGOT, 1659.

A Table for measuring square Timber.

Square	10 Inches foo.inc.	12 ¹ o foo.inc.	25 # quart. foo.inc.	37 ¹ o foo.inc.	50 hal. inc. foo.inc.	62 ¹ o foo.inc.	75 3 quart. foo.inc.	87 ¹ o foo.inc.
3	16 00	14 9	13 7	17 2	11 9	10 11	10 3	9 7
4	9 00	8 6	8 0	7 6	7 1	6 9	6 5	6 1
5	69 12	65 79	62 70	59 82	57 13	54 62	52 27	50 7
6	48 07	47 6	44 23	42 52	40 90	39 38	37 93	36 5
7	35 20	34 4	32 88	31 77	30 72	29 72	28 77	27 88
8	27 00	26 18	25 39	24 64	23 92	23 23	22 57	21 94
9	21 34	20 75	20 20	19 66	19 15	18 65	18 18	17 72
10	17 28	16 86	16 45	16 6	15 68	15 31	14 96	14 61
11	14 28	13 96	13 65	13 36	13 7	12 78	12 51	12 25
12	12 00	11 76	11 52	11 29	11 6	10 85	10 64	10 53
13	10 22	10 4	9 85	9 66	9 48	9 31	9 14	8 98
14	8 82	8 66	8 51	8 36	8 22	8 8	7 95	7 82
15	7 69	7 56	7 44	7 31	7 19	7 7	6 96	6 86
16	5 75	6 65	6 55	6 45	6 35	6 25	6 16	6 7
17	5 98	5 89	5 80	5 72	5 64	5 56	5 49	5 4
18	5 34	5 26	5 19	5 12	5 5	4 98	4 92	4 8
19	4 79	4 72	4 66	4 60	4 54	4 48	4 43	4 37
20	4 32	4 26	4 20	4 16	4 11	4 6	4 1	3 9
21	3 91	3 86	3 82	3 77	3 73	3 69	3 65	3 6
22	3 57	3 53	3 49	3 45	3 41	3 37	3 34	3 3
23	3 27	3 23	3 20	3 16	3 13	3 9	3 6	3 3
24	3 0							

The use of this Table.

First find out the number of Inches, that your square piece of Timber is of, on the left side of the Table.

A Prognostication.

Table under the title of Square, and in the next Column therewith adjoining over against the same you have your length desired, if the Square of your peice be even Inches. But if it be Inches and quarters, or Inches, quarters, and halfe quarters, (then as before) find the whole Inches on the left hand of this Table, right against which toward the right hand proceed untill you come under the other parts of your Square, whether it be half quarter, as under 12 2 or quar. as under 25. or half Inches as 50, &c. and you have your length desired. And you must further obserbe, that 100 of these parts make one Inch. Example, suppose a peice of Timber be 3 Inches square, you may finde over against the same 16 Foot, for the length of the Foot; if 3 Inches and a half quar. square, then 14 Foot and 9 Inches in length makes a Foot. if 3 Inches and half square, then 11 Foot and 9. &c. so the like of any square from 3 Inches unto 24 Inches.

Certain briefe Notes concerning the year
and the parts thereof.

Annus Solaris, the solar year is the space of time in which the Sun departing from any part of the Ecciptick line, cometh to the very same point again. The Astronomers doe make diuers diuisions of the Solar year; first saying, that it is either Astronomicall or Politicall. Secondly the Astronomicall year is either Tropicall, or Syderal. Thirdly, the Tropicall is either equall or unequall. All which kinds have in a manner one self definition, saving that the Tropicall year taketh its beginning from the vernal Equinoctiall point, and the Syderall year from the former Star of the Rams horn, and do differ chiefly in quantity. The former containeth
365 dayes,

265 dayes, 5 hours 49' 15" and 46" the latter contains 365 dayes 42' 38" 27"

The Julian year, is that which we use at this present day, which of all other years draweth nearest the Tropickall year; for this consisteth of 365 dayes and six hours, which six hours, if it should be reckoned every year, it would breed a great confusion, and therefore it is reckoned at the end of every fourth yeare, which year consisteth of 366 dayes. For 4 times 6 hours makes 24 hours, which is one whole naturall day, whereof that yeare is called the Leap year, and this Julian yeare is said to be twofold, viz. Common and Bissextile, the first containing 365 dayes, the latter 366 dayes; and this word Bissextile is compound of bis and sextus, because the sixth day, next before the Kalends of March, is twice repeated, which is the 25 of February, upon which day the Feast of St Matthias then falleth. The yeare containeth twelve moneths of the Sun, thirteen moneths of the Moon, fiftie two weeks, &c.

Furthermore, there be two Cardinal Circles or Revolutions of years, upon the knowledge whereof all the operations both of the Julian and Gregorian Kalender do depend. The first is the Circle of the Sun, or the Revolution of 28 years, in which time the Dominicall, or Sunday letters are carried round, so that all the positions of the Sun, and all the festival Solemnities of the Church, are upon the same dates of the week, that they were on 28 years before. The other is the Circle of the Moon for the space of 19 years, in which the Moon returns to the self same day of the Sun that she was in 19 years before, which hath caused some folkes too fondly to affirm that the Almanack Calculated for this year will serve again in every point exactly this time 19 years

A Prognostication.

years to come, and so forward yearly quite along which is most untrue. It is called the Golden Number, because it was wont to be written in the Chamber in letters of Gold, right at that day whereon the Moon changed.

For the satisfaction of those who affirm that Shrove-Sunday is alwaies in February; and that the Moon constantly changeth in that moneth, to remove this their mistake, I have adjoyned this Table by which observing only the Golden Number, they may know when the Moon changeth in February, and when not.

New Moons in February, Moneth days.

11, 00, 19, 8, 27, 17, 5, 23, 12, 2, 20, 9, 00.

Golden Number or Prime.

7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

And obserbe that whensoever the Golden Number is 8, there will be no change of the Moon in February that year, unless B shall be the Dominical letter that same year, and then the change will fall in the forenoon of the first day, as it was 1603, and as it will be 1698, then the Moon will change the first day of February in the forenoon, which changes notwithstanding we repute to be in January, because we reckon the day to begin at noon (according to the order and Custome of Astronomers) and therefore Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday in both those years, and all others of the same kinde, falls not untill the 6 of March following, which is five weeks after.

Of the natural causes of Watry Meteors.

Of Rain.

Rain is a cold vapor, an Earthly humor drawn up from the Earth and waters by vertue of the Sun, into

into the middle Region of the Air, where through the extremity of cold, it is thickned into the body of a cloud, and after being dissolved, falleth upon the Earth, and watereth the same, & maketh it fruitful.

Of the Rainbow.

The Rainbow is made by the sun-beams, striking upon the hollow cloud, when their edge is repelled, and beaten back against the sun, by the mixture of clouds, air and fire, light together, thereupon appeareth a variety of admirable beautiful colors pleasant to behold.

Of Frost and Dew.

It is a cold moist vapor, a little way drawn up by the day time, through the faint heat of the Sun; presently at night it descendeth again upon the Earth, and is called Dew; but if by means of extreme cold it be congealed and frozen, it becometh frost.

Of Hail.

In the dissolving of a cloud into water, as it is drawn into drops of Rain, these drops freezing, in the falling maketh Hail; the higher it cometh, the bigger and rounder at the fall.

Of Snow.

Snow is a moist vapor, drawn into the middle Region of the Air, then condensed in a cloud, in descending thence through the cold Region freezeeth, and so lyeth a certain time upon the Earth, and is then dissolved into water again, as it was before.

Of Wind.

Wind is nothing else but many exhalations drawn from the Earth, and inforced here and there, and runneth sliding along upon the face of the Earth.

Of Earthquakes.

Plenty of winds gotten into the bowels, holes, and caves of the Earth, by the violent breaking forth of them openeth the ground, and at the closing thereof again.

A Prognostication.

again, causeth the same to quake, or as 'twere totter
to quake. And therefore much quiet in the Air, and
long absence of winds, are evident token of Earth-
quakes.

Of Thunder and Lightning.

Thunder is an exhalation hot and dry, mixed with
moisture, carried up into the middle Region of the
Air, and there inclosed in the body of a Cloud;
and these two contraries, Fire and Water, being
shut up together in one Room cannot agree, but fall
a strife, till they have broken the Prison wherein
they are shut; so that the Fire and Water cracking
the Cloud with great violence, break out thereof,
making that loud noise that we call Thunder; and
the Fire is the Lightning; the Thunder is first,
though the Lightning be first seen; and why so?
because the Sense of Seeing is before the Sense of
Hearing; as for instance for the first, you see or
rather hear what rumbling noise the red-hot Iron
maketh being put into the Smiths cooling trough:
And for the latter, you may see the fire when a piece
is discharged before you can hear the report. And
you must note, that there are many sorts of Light-
nings; that which is dry, doth not burn but cleave,
rust, and tear, divide and part; that which is moist
burneth not likewise, but blasketh and changeth the
colour or complexion, but that which is clear is of a
strange operation; full vessels are emptied by it,
without perishing the vessel; it melteth money in
the Purse, and breaketh the Sword in the Scabbard,
yet not breaking either Purse, or Scabbard melteth
Silver; it breaketh and disjuncteth the Bones with-
in the flesh, yet breaketh not the flesh many such
like dangerous effects it produceth, too long here to
express.

PIGOT, 1659.

Of the Comets or Night flames.

A Comet is a flame working in a dry hot flammable balation, drawn up into the highest part of the Air there being set on fire, being a combustible substance, continueth flaming, and sparkling, until its matter be consumed, and then it ceaseth flaming.

Of the Suns Eclipse.

The Eclipse of the Sun is nothing else but the direct putting of the body of the Moon between our sight and the sun, which happeneth onely at the change. By this it may be gathered, that the darkness of Christs death was not natural, but supernatural because it then was Full Moon, as Scriptures witness, which enforced Dionisius Areopagita at the time of his passion, to speak thus. Aut Deus natura pacem, aut mundi machina dissolvetur.

Of the Moons Eclipse.

The Eclipse of the Moon is, because the Sun is then in a contrary point to the Moon, then being at full enforceeth the shadow of the Earth to obscure some part of her light from our sight.

Memorable Chronologies:

Since the Norman Conquest.

Since the expulsion of the Danes.

Since the entrance of the Danes.

Since Hengistus, and the Erection of the Saxion Kingdom.

Since the departure of Proconsul Actius, and the Roman Legions.

Since Christs Nativity.

Of the circuits of England and Wales.

Henry the Second toward the end of his Reign, divided his whole Kingdom into Six several Circuits, and for the Administration of Justice, and tryal of causes betwixt men and men, for the better ease and comfort of his Subjects, he appointed certain Judges twice every year, to ride and to travel through those Circuits, which custom and order is carefully continued unto this day. Henry the Eighth did the same in the Principality of Wales, which he divided into three Circuits and appointed Itinerary Judges to ride through them twice every year, and to administer Justice in England and Wales. A day natural is 24 hours artificial from Sun rising to Sun-set, an hour 60 min. half 30 min. a quarter of an hour 15 min, 3 quarters of an hour, 45 min.

A certain Rule for finding the true South point.

In some open place set a smooth board perfectly level, with the Horizon, then with a pair of compasses make 3 or 4 Circles one within an other, as large as your board will permit; in the Center erect a wire truly perpendicular, in length a fourth part of your Circles diameter, the Sun shining in the forenoon, when the point of the shadow toucheth any one Circle, just in that touch make a marke, then waite in the afternoon untill the point of the shadow touch the same Circle, and in the same touch make an other marke; now divide these two marks in the just middle with your compass, and draw a line from the Center to this middle point, and it shall be the true Meridian.

Of Weights and Measures.

In England we use two sorts of Weights, viz. the one called Troy, the other *Avoir du poiz*, or over weight. Now the least portion of weight is a Barly corn, taken out of the midst of the eare and dry. 24. of these grains make one penny weight; I mean not a penny weight of our Silver, but Goldsmiths weight, which is 3 pence of our Silver. 20 penny weight make one ounce Troy, and 12 ounces make one pound Troy; *Avoir-du-poiz* is by Custome, (the other by Law) and this hath 16 ounces to the pound, every ounce having 20 penny weight, every penny weight having 24 grains and 9 or 10 of a grain. The hundred weight is 112. halfe 56. quarter 28 with these few weights 1. 2 4. 7. 14. 28. 56. you may weigh just an hundred pound, or any weight under.

The worth of Gold.

		L.	S.	D.	F.
One pound weight	} is worth	40	0	0	0
One ounce		3	6	8	0
One peny weight		0	3	4	0
One grain		0	0	1	2

Worth of Silver.

		L.	S.	D.	F.
One pound weight	} is worth	3	0	0	0
One Ounce weight		0	5	0	0
One peny weight		0	0	3	0
One grain		0	0	0	1

C

Here

Hereafter followeth an excellent ready Table for such a
 buy or use retayling such commodities, as are bought
 or sold at 112 pounds in the hundred.

Pound price.			Hundreds price.			Pound price.			Hundreds price.			Pound price.			Hundreds price.		
D.	S.	q.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.
0	1	4	0	2	4	0	7	4	3	7	8	1	2	1	6	13	0
0	2	4	0	4	8	0	7	4	3	10	0	1	2	4	6	15	4
0	3	4	0	7	0	0	7	4	3	12	4	1	2	4	6	17	8
1	0	0	0	9	4	0	8	0	3	14	8	1	3	0	7	0	0
1	1	4	0	11	8	0	8	4	3	17	0	1	3	1	7	2	4
1	2	4	0	14	0	0	8	4	3	19	4	1	3	4	7	4	8
1	3	4	0	16	4	0	8	4	4	1	8	1	3	4	7	7	0
2	0	0	0	18	8	0	9	0	4	4	0	1	4	0	7	9	4
2	1	4	1	1	0	0	9	4	4	6	4	1	4	1	7	11	8
2	2	4	1	3	4	0	9	4	4	8	8	1	4	4	7	14	0
2	3	4	1	5	8	0	9	4	4	11	0	1	4	4	7	16	4
3	0	0	1	8	0	0	10	0	4	13	4	1	5	0	7	18	8
3	1	4	1	10	4	0	10	4	4	15	8	1	5	1	8	0	0
3	2	4	1	11	8	0	10	4	4	18	0	1	5	4	8	3	4
3	3	4	1	15	0	0	10	4	5	0	4	1	5	4	8	6	8
4	0	0	1	17	4	0	11	0	5	2	8	1	6	0	8	8	0
4	1	4	1	19	8	0	11	4	5	5	0	1	6	1	8	10	4
4	2	4	2	2	0	0	11	4	5	7	4	1	6	4	8	12	8
4	3	4	2	4	4	0	11	4	5	9	8	1	6	4	8	15	0
5	0	0	2	6	8	0	12	0	5	12	0	1	7	0	8	17	4
5	1	4	2	9	0	1	0	4	5	14	4	1	7	1	8	10	8
5	2	4	2	11	4	1	0	4	5	16	8	1	7	4	9	2	0
5	3	4	2	13	8	1	0	4	5	19	0	1	7	4	9	4	4
6	0	0	2	16	0	1	1	0	6	1	4	1	8	0	9	6	8
6	1	4	2	18	4	1	1	4	6	3	8	1	8	1	9	11	0
6	2	4	3	0	8	1	1	4	6	6	0	1	8	4	9	11	4
6	3	4	3	3	0	1	1	4	6	8	4	1	8	4	9	13	8
7	0	0	3	5	4	1	2	0	6	10	8	1	9	0	9	16	0

The excellent use of this precedent Table followeth.

Observe that there be three larger Columns in this Table, distinguished into five other lesser columns; the Column under pound, doth manifest the price of the pound weight, according to the rate of the hundred; as for *Example*, If I pay *xl. 4s. 4d.* for the Hundred of Hops, Cheete, or any other commodity, the pound weight whereof cometh to four pence, three farthings, the pound, and so the rest in like manner.

A briefe Rule whereby you may know how much your dayly Expence cometh to in the year. Suppose you spend two pence a day, it cometh to two pounds, two halie pounds, two groats, and two pence in the year. Again, six pence a day, cometh to six pounds, six halie pounds, six groats, and six pence; which riseth to *9l. 2s. 6d.* in the year: the like of any other number of pence.

Note that a day Naturall is 24 hours, and a day Artificiall from Sun rising to Sun setting: an hour containeth 60 minutes, three quarters 45, halie an hour 30 minutes, and a quarter of an hour 15 minutes.

Tables of simple Interest at six per Cent.

Lib.	I.			II.			III.			IV.			V.			VI.		
	Month.			Months.			Months.			Months.			Months.			Months.		
	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.
1000	5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	0	20	0	0	25	0	0	30	0	0
900	4	10	0	9	0	0	14	10	0	18	0	0	23	10	0	27	0	0
800	4	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	24	0	0
700	3	10	0	7	0	0	10	10	0	14	0	0	17	10	0	21	0	0
600	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	18	0	0
500	2	10	0	5	0	0	7	10	0	10	0	0	12	10	0	15	0	0
400	2	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0
300	1	10	0	3	0	0	4	10	0	6	0	0	8	10	0	9	0	0
200	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
100	0	10	0	1	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	2	10	0	3	0	0

Instructions for the using of these Tables of Interest.

In the Column of the left hand, you have the several sums of money from 1000*l.* to *xl.* inclusively; the twelve months at the head; Lib. standing for pounds, s. for pence, s. for shillings, &c.

As for *Example*: I would know the Interest of 900*l.* for six months, I find 900 in the first Row leftward, and the six months at the head, and with the meeting of the Sum with the time of six months, and under the same you have 27*l.* your desire, and so of the rest.

Lib.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.
	Months L. S. D.	Months L. S. D.	Months L. S. D.	Months L. S. D.	Months L. S. D.	Months L. S. D.
1000	35 0	040 0 0	45 0 0	50 0 0	55 0	060 0 0
900	31 10	036 0 0	40 10 0	45 0 0	49 10	054 0 0
800	28 0	032 0 0	36 0 0	40 0 0	44 0	048 0 0
700	24 10	028 0 0	31 10 0	35 0 0	38 10	042 0 0
600	21 0	024 0 0	27 0 0	30 0 0	33 0	036 0 0
500	17 10	020 0 0	22 10 0	25 0 0	27 10	030 0 0
400	14 0	016 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	22 0	024 0 0
300	10 10	011 0 0	13 10 0	15 0 0	16 10	018 0 0
200	7 0	08 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0	012 0 0
100	3 10	04 0 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	5 10	06 0 0

Simple Interest at six direct per Centum.

Lib.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
	Month L. S. D.	Months. L. S. D.	Months. L. S. D.	Months. L. S. D.	Months. L. S. D.	Months. L. S. D.
90	0 9 0	0 18 0	1 7 0	1 16 0	2 5 0	2 14 0
80	0 8 0	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	2 8 0
70	0 7 0	0 14 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	1 15 0	2 3 0
60	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 16 0
50	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 10 0
40	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
30	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 12 0
20	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
10	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0

Lib.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.
	Months L. S. D.	Months L. S. D.	Months L. S. D.	Months L. S. D.	Months L. S. D.	Months L. S. D.
90	3 3 0	3 12 0	4 1 0	4 10 0	4 19 0	5 8 0
80	2 16 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 16 0
70	2 9 0	2 16 0	3 3 0	3 10 0	3 17 0	4 3 0
60	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	3 12 0
50	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	2 19 0	3 15 0	3 0 0
40	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 16 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	3 8 0
30	1 1 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 13 0	1 16 0
20	0 14 0	0 16 0	0 18 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 4 0
10	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0

Sim

XII.
Months
L. S. D.

60 0 0
54 0 0
48 0 0
42 0 0
36 0 0
30 0 0
24 0 0
18 0 0
12 0 0
6 0 0

m.

VI.
Months
L. S. D.

2 14 5
2 8 5
2 2 5
1 16 5
1 10 5
1 4 5
0 18 5
0 12 5
0 6 5

XII.
Months
L. S. D.

8 5
16 5
4 5
12 5
0 5
8 5
16 5
4 5
12 5

Simple

Simple Interest at Six in the Hundred.

Lib.	I.		II.		III.		III.		V.		VI.	
	Months	S. D.	Months	S. D.	Months	S. D.	Months	S. D.	Months	S. D.	Months	S. D.
9	0 10 4	5	1 9 3	5	2 8 2	5	3 7 1	5	4 6 0	5	5 4 5	5
8	0 9 3	5	1 7 1	5	2 4 5	5	3 2 5	5	4 0 0	5	4 9 3	5
7	0 8 2	5	1 4 4	5	2 1 5	5	2 9 3	5	3 6 0	5	4 2 2	5
6	0 7 0	5	1 2 2	5	1 9 2	5	2 4 4	5	3 0 0	5	3 7 1	5
5	0 6 1	5	1 0 0	5	1 6 0	5	2 0 0	5	2 6 0	5	3 0 0	5
4	0 4 4	5	0 9 3	5	1 2 2	5	1 7 2	5	2 0 0	5	2 4 4	5
3	0 3 3	5	0 7 1	5	0 10 4	5	1 2 1	5	1 6 0	5	1 9 3	5
2	0 2 2	5	0 4 4	5	0 7 1	5	0 9 3	5	1 0 0	5	1 2 2	5
1	0 1 1	5	0 2 2	5	0 3 3	5	0 4 4	5	0 6 0	5	0 7 1	5
Lib.	VII.		VIII.		IX.		X.		XI.		XII.	
	Months	S. D.	Months	S. D.	Months	S. D.	Months	S. D.	Months	S. D.	Months	S. D.
9	6 3 3	5	7 2 2	5	8 1 1	5	9 0 0	5	10 0 0	5	10 9 3	5
8	5 7 1	5	6 4 4	5	7 2 2	5	8 0 0	5	8 9 3	5	9 7 1	5
7	4 10 4	5	5 7 1	5	6 3 3	5	7 0 0	5	7 8 2	5	8 4 4	5
6	4 2 2	5	4 9 2	5	5 4 4	5	6 0 0	5	6 7 1	5	7 2 2	5
5	3 6 0	5	4 0 0	5	4 6 0	5	5 0 0	5	5 6 0	5	6 0 0	5
4	2 9 3	5	3 2 2	5	2 7 1	5	4 0 0	5	4 4 4	5	4 9 3	5
3	2 1 4	5	3 4 4	5	2 8 2	5	3 0 0	5	3 3 3	5	3 7 1	5
2	1 4 1	5	1 7 1	5	1 9 3	5	2 0 0	5	2 2 2	5	2 4 4	5
1	0 8 2	5	0 9 3	5	0 10 4	5	1 0 0	5	1 1 1	5	1 2 3	5

The length of England from Lizard point to Berwick, 334 Miles
 The breadth from Dover to Holy-head, is 250 Miles
 Ireland containeth in length 400 Miles
 In breadth 200 Miles

Soffitium Cancer. facium & Cornua Capre
Lib: dies Vernusque Aries cum noctibus auuant.
Fellida Luna 1 hui. rubicunda flu. alba frenat.

A Table of the Kings and Queens of England.

Their Names	Years of Birth,	Began to Reign.	Reign. Y. M.	Ended their Reign.
Will. Conquer.	1023	1066 Octob. 14	20 11	571 Septemb.
William Rufus	1027	1087 Septem. 9	12 11	558 August
Henry	1068	1100 August 2	35 4	523 Decemb.
K. Stephen	1105	1135 Decemb. 1	18 11	504 October
Henry	1132	1154 Octob. 25	35 9	469 July
Richard	1155	1189 July 6	9 9	459 April
K. John	1165	1199 April 6	17 6	142 October
Henry	1207	1216 Octob. 19	56 1	186 Novemb.
Edward	1239	1572 Novemb. 16	34 8	351 July
Edward	1283	1307 July 7	19 6	322 January
Edward	1312	1326 Janu. 25	51 5	181 July
Richard	1366	1377 June 21	22 3	259 Septemb.
Henry	1367	1399 Sept. 2	13 6	145 March
Henry	1384	1413 March 20	9 5	136 August
Henry	1411	1422 Aug. 21	38 6	198 May
Edward	1443	1461 March 4	23 1	175 April
Edward	1473	1483 April 21	10 2	175 June
Richard	1448	1483 June 18	2 2	173 August
Henry	1455	1485 Aug. 22	23 11	150 April
Henry	1491	1508 April 22	19 9	111 January
Edward	1537	1547 Janu. 28	6 5	105 July
Qu. Mary	1515	1553 July 6	5 4	100 Novemb.
Qu. Elizabeth	1533	1558 Novemb. 17	44 4	56 March
K. James	1566	1602 March 24	22 0	31 March
K. Charles	1600	1625 March 27	23 11 10	January

This Table is very usefull in searching out the Antiquity of ancient Evidences, that are dated by the year of some of these Kings Reigns, and not by the year of our Lord. *Example*, Since the 25 year of King Henry the third, how long? it is found thus. Looke for the year in the Table that he began to reign, which are 1186. to which adde the 25 years, which make 1211. which subtract from this present year 1657, and the remainder is the time since, viz. 446. your desire; so the like for any other.

A Prognostication.

Profitable directions.

Remove Trees in September, October or November, the Moon in γ . \approx m and be sure to fet that side of the Tree to the South againe, that was at or toward the South before; sow seeds of round Roots, as Onions, Turnips, Pompions and the like, three or four dayes before the Full. Geld Cattel, the Moon in *Aries*, *Sagittarius* or *Capricorn*; after the Full Shear Sheep; cut hair, and sow all manner of seeds and grain, the Moon increasing.

Dung Lands to destroy Weeds in the last quarter, gather the flowers and seeds you intend to keep all the year, at the Full, and the like for Herbes, dry them first in the shadow, then in the Sun.

Gather fruits in a dry afternoon, put every sort of your fruit by it selfe: let them be gathered in the last quarter of the Moon: put not the bruised nor the fallings among the rest.

Fell Timber to build from Midsummer till Twelfe-tide, the Moon decreasing.

England	{	Length	386
		Breadth	276 Miles.
		Compasse	1532

Ireland	{	Length	303
		Breadth	279 Miles.
		Compasse	948

Ile of Man.	{	Length	28
		Breadth	18 Miles.
		Compasse	91

Anglesey	{	Length	21
		Breadth	18 Miles.
		Compasse	85

Ile

PIGOT, 1659.

Isle of Wight.	{	Length	22
		Breadth	11 Miles.
		Compasse	57

Good Lord preserve our English Common wealth,
And eke in peace and safety keep the same,
And give us grace to worke for our souls health,
In glorifying thy most holy name.

If any one desire to have the Ruler, Yard, or Water
in the first page mentioned, upon intelligence
given unto this Author, he may (by him) be furnished
at an easie rate.

If any Heroick Spirit or generous Gentleman
desires, to beautifie his understanding, with the laudable
ornaments of *Mathematical* knowledge, he may be instructed
(if he please) by this Author, who is well experienced
in these practices following.

Imprimis, the making of fixed Dyals, both in Met
durable Colours in divers formes.

Item, the making and use of all sorts of portable
instrumental Dyals, viz. *Quadrants*, *Quadrat*, *Ring*,
Cylinder dyals, and also the making and use of that
Horarium, or Staff-dyal devised some 40 yeares past,
by this Author: of excellent use.

Item, the use of Globes, Sphears in plano: the
Mathematical Jewel, Mr. *Gunters Sector*, &c. and many
such *Mathematical Instruments*, *Geomettry*, or *Land*
surveying, with the plain Table, *Theodelite*, *Circumfer*
Mr. *Hoptons Gedeotical Staffe*, &c.

The use of *Sines*, *Tangents* and *Secants*, and the
Dialling thereby performed with great certainty, and
facility. *Arithmetick* with its parts, which is the ground
of all Sciences. *Non nobis nati sumus. Deo soli laus
et gloria tribuatur.*

PIGOT

A Medicinall Dispensatory containing the whole
of Physick, composed by the Illustrious *Renodeus*, chief
Physician to the King of France, Englished by *Richard*
Lincoln. Sold by *G. Sawbridge*.

FINIS.